New Directions in Storm waterM anagement and Financing

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• State and LocalD evelopm ents in Storm water Financing

• The Argum entForSource Controls.

• Incentive-Based Regulation and Source Control.

• Storm water Fee-Credits and Subsidy Auctions.

O range County Considering Utility?

◆ Storm waterU tility Fee?

♦ No detailed staffwork.

♦ Uncertain which jurisdictions.

O range County Polling:

♦ 64.9% would pay some amount

59.3 % would pay \$5, m onth

◆ LosAngelesFee \$28/m onth

No FloorVotes for Legislative Funding Bills

◆ ACA 10

Storm w ater fees proposition 18 exempt.

• Rendered inactive by AM Harman.

→ AB.204

Bay area county option for \$6 registration fee.

Runoffm itigation grants.

♦ Through com m ittees, no floor vote.

Driving Related Fees?

Registration fees

G as taxes.

Proposition 218 Case Reinforces "Voluntariness" idea.

'Property-related service" m eans a public service having a direct relationship to property ownership.

- ApartmentAssociation of Los Angeles
 County
 (2001)
- Test: A void w ithout selling property?

Salinas

- Storm water fees are property related.
- ♦ A ppellate decision.

Richmond

- W atter connection charges.
- Notproperty related if contingent on voluntarily seeking service.

Local Bond Financing M oves Forward

•Los Angeles City will vote on \$500 million bond.

•2/3 vote required for passage.

•Owner of a \$350,000 homewould pay approximately \$56/year.

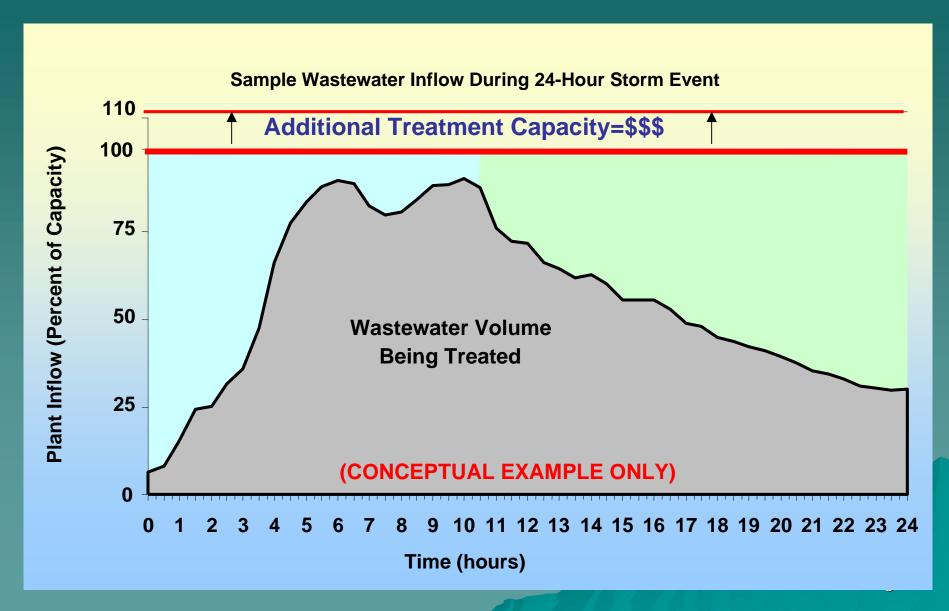
RunoffControlOptions

- Regional Solutions
- Diversion
- Storage
- ♦ Treatment

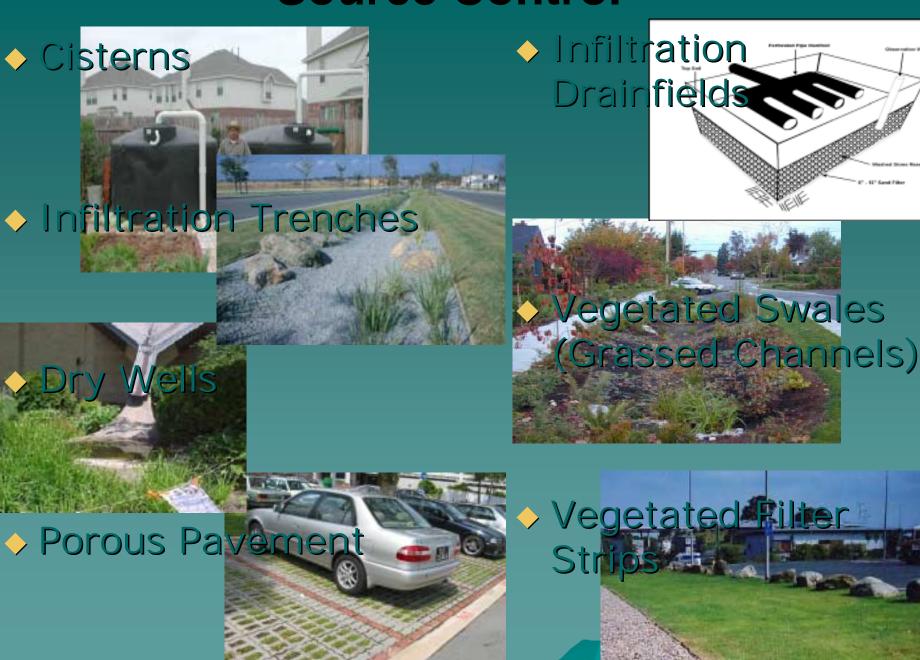
- Source controls
- Capture.
- Infiltration
- Reuse



Source vs.RegionalTradeoff.



Source Control



Advantages to On-Site Control

Cost

Flexibility

V isibility

- C incinnatistudy savings \$3.40/cubic
 foot
- Land, regulatory, treatm ent costs greater here.
- TM D L strategies uncertain.
- Low fixed costs.
- Projects in neighborhoods.
- Environm entalam enities.

Building and Zoning Codes and Construction Regulation

Pros

- Low public costs.
- Can target problem atic land-uses.



Cons

- Low proportion new /redevelopm ent.
- ♦ Difficult to apply to existing development.
- M ay not target low -cost options.

W hy Incentive -Based Regulation

RunoffControl "M arket"

♦ Known costs

Unknown costs

- Set "Price" of runoff.
- \succ A llow service users to freely respond to price.
- Standard construction.
- Maintenance.

- Owner's land valuation.
- > A esthetic value or cost.
- Trem endous variation over lots.

Owners' Valuation of Lot Sub Areas

Storm water Fee Credit Exam ple

♦ CreditCategories

♦ 50% Peak Volume.

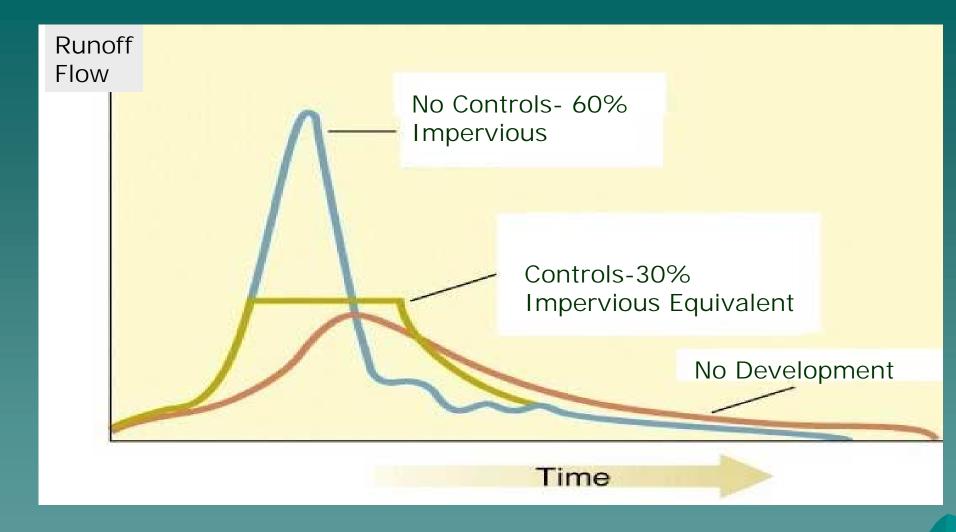
♦ 25% each Runoff Volume, Pollutants.

◆ 50 \$ fee

M axim um \$25 peak credit, etc.

◆ Effective Impervious Credit

- → Price iswrong.
- Price pergallon avoided of peak or total runoff should be the same within a geographic area.



Credit = 1- Equivalent Impervious/ No Control Impervious = 50% of available peak credit.

Storm water Fee C redits for Source Control.

Pros

- Enhances public acceptance
- Easy to adm inister
- LegalBenefits
- ♦ Some on-site control

Cons

- ◆ Smallmonetary incentive.
- D ifficult to target:
 - Landuses.
 - Geographic areas.

Storm water BM P Auctions

Subsidy Auctions

- > Low bidswin.
- Limited period.
- M aintenance easem ent.
- Forfeit if fail to perform.

Cost

- Set-up costs.
- Direct costs.

Storm water Subsidy Auctions Prosand Cons

Pros

- Bidding sets a market price.
- ◆ Target specific land uses and geography. ◆
- Incentive-based advantages.

Cons

- Setup of bid-system.
- Carefuldesign of pricing curve.
- M aintenance and penalties for nonfulfilm ent.

Conclusions

•2/3 Vote on Storm water Specific Local Financing Options

•Legislative Financing Options Possible but Lack Support.

•Source ControlHasAdvantages in an UncertainRegulatoryEnvironment.

•Incentive-Based Source Control Could Be More Cost-Effective.